The State Convention.

The next important subject which will engage the avention of the people of this city, in the way of voting, is the election of members for the convention, about to assemble in a few months, in order to mend or mar the present constitution of this State. This election will even be far more interesting than the one which has just terminated in this city. The municipal election has only reference to taxes and bad government in this metropolis. The people, with a decided majority in favor of clean streets and good government, have, however, elected a corporation, which will probably be sanctioning the past

abuses of higher taxes and dirtier streets, hereafter. The State convention, however, has reference to politics, morals, law, religion, and other matters; and will lay the foundation of a new system for all future time in this State, or in this country. The members will be elected for the purpose of re-modelling the organic law; in reference, particularly, to every great interest of social life, embracing the right of voting, the judiciary power, the legislative power, and every power existing under the government of a free people. According to all appearances the flood-gates of new doctrines, and startling theories, have now been opened wider and wider, even than the flood-gates of heaven, during Noah's deluge . It improposed, in various quarters, to extend the electoral franchise to every thing in the shape of manwithout distinction as to color, creed, nation, or birth. This will confer the right of voting on all colored people, and on all foreigners arriving here. Another important proposition is, to elect all judicial officers from the highest to the lowest, by vote; and, also, all executive officers; many of the subordinates of that class being now appointed by the Governor. This will form a great organic change, should it be adopted and confirmed by the people It is also proposed to deprive the old proprietors of large grants of property, and confer them on occupants of farms, according to the wishes of the anti-In another age, and another state of society, these

propositions might seem frightful, leading to anarchy, confusion and social desolation; but in the present age, the secret powers of steam and magnetism, applied to the spread of intelligence among the masses, are gradually working an entire revolution in society and government in this country, and every other country. We know what we are, and what we have been; but know not what we may become, under these terrible and magnificent powers, now brought into social action in the present age. Magnetism may be only the precursor of the

THE OREGON QUESTION .-- We are now assured that the Oregon question will be got through with in the Senate on Thursday of this week, and the probability seems to be that the notice will pass .-Yet we do not anticipate an early settlement of this question. According to the most judicious opinions of well informed men, it is now thought that Great Britain will make no attempt to resume negotiations, or make any new proposition, but will stand still, and allow the American government to take its own course. If such should turn out to be the case, nothing can prevent the Oregon question from mingling in the elections.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Re-

presentatives to extend the laws of the United States over that territory. Mr. Adams, and other leading whigs, seem to be disposed to extend our laws over that territory from 42 to 54 40. The effect of the passage of such a law will be at once to bring on a collision and a war between the two countries. In the present state of this vexed question, and the development of opinion in the Senate, we do not think that any law of this nature will pass that body during the present Congress. It may probably be passed in the House, but it will be stopped in the Senate. This will only throw the question into the popular elections, so that there is a prospect of the Oregon question being an element in the future elections, and may probably pave the way for a serious war with England in two, three, or four years. If such should be the case, it will be necessary to have men of the greatest calibre at the head of the government. The friends of Mr. Clay think that he would be the best man to have in the White House in such an emergency.

HENRY CLAY'S BIRTHDAY .- We perceive that the birthday of Henry Clay has been celebrated in Philadelphia and other cities, as well as in New York. There is no doubt, now, that the celebration of Mr. Clay's birthday has been a general movement in various parts of the country, with the intention of bringing that distinguished statesman into the

The only opposition to this movement, in this city, comes from the Fourierite squad, of the whig party, whose peculiar, organ Mr. Greeley, declares that he has some sentiments and principles that don't at all accord with those of Mr. Clay. We have no doubt there is a great deal of discrepancy between the views of Henry Clay and Horace Greeley, and it is a good thing that such discrepancy does exist.

This movement is considered a very important one, and had been arranged in the highest quarters, to take place in Washington, New York, and other places, so as to make it a simultaneous movement in various parts of the country. We have something more to say of this thing, as well as of the meeting at Niblo's: and also of Mr. White, the distinguished orator on the occasion, of whom, bythe-bye, we made some slight mistakes, in saving he was in search of law practice in New York, or more of a politician than he is of a lawyer. The friends of Mr. White assure us that he disclaims being a politician altogether, and that, for the short time he has been in this city his law practice has increased to a remarkable extent, as we can readily supposes from the exhibition of his genius and talents last year in this city.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The nomination of Mr. Clay for the next presidency will make the friends of the other candidates bustle somewhat those who have been named as whig candidates. Judge McLean and General Scott, must either retire from the field, or be brought forward at once. What course their friends in Congress, and through-

out the country will take, seems uncertain.

Of the democratic candidates for that high office, the number is legion. James K Polk is one, Silas Wright is another, Gen. Cass is another, Calhoun is another, and Commodore Stewart is anotherand, we may add, that as a counterpoise to Gen. Scott, if he should be nominated by the whigs, Gen. Games stands in a strong position among the independent men and democrats in the South and West. In fact, we believe that the nomination of Mr. Clay in the public form in which it has been done, will be the means of bringing forward all the other different candidates without the formality of any conventions or caucusses, so that there will be a change in the ancient mode of selecting the President.

FOURIERISM ON ITS LEGS .- Mr. Brisbane, the great apostle of Fourier, is busy in Buffalo, in planting his doctrines and sowing his ideas, in preparation for the next spring, summer, and harvest. He has met with some difficulty in Buffalo, on account of the recollection of his former occupation there, which was exchanging and circulating paper money. Yet such things ought not to bear against the pre-sent avocation of Mr. Brisbane. All great reformers have generally been, in the early part of their lives, sinners of a lighter or deeper dye, and if Mr. Brisbane's early life has been devoted to nothing Brisbane's early life has been devoted to nothing worse than buying and selling Canada money, and circulating the bank paper of this State, we don't see why he should not be as well qualified to be the corner stone of a new church, or of a new order of society, as any of the brokers in Wall street, who occupy the first seats in the most distinguished and dischlorable churches in this city; and who consider that their deposits in the sub-treasury of heaven are double in smount to those in the banks in Wall street.

Ex-GOVERNOR SEWARD'S LETTER .- A very extra ordinary, ingenious, and singular letter on the political and philosophical movements of the day, has been published by Governor Seward. It will be found in this day's paper. This letter was written in reply to some inquiries made by a committee, in reference to his being a candidate for the State Convention. It contains some of the most peculiar opinions of the day, embracing also a little socialsm, a little Fourierism, a little transcendentalism, a little abolitionism, and a few other isms.

Singularly enough, Mr. Seward professes to be one of those men who pretend to advance the cause of civilization by peaceful, gentle, and moral means -This is the corner stone of their principles. Yet in the midst of this idealizing, he comes out for the whole of Oregon, a position which leads positively to war, as much as a declaration to that effect would do. Such inconsistency savors more of demagogueism than it does of philosophy or protound states-manship. The philosophical statesman has a mind to compare great principles, from their origin to their termination. The demagogue is mingled up in a state of contradictions and inconsistencies. To which of these two classes of great men Mr. Seward belongs, let every candid reader of his letter decide.

CASTLE GARDEN.-The communication of the Secretary of War to our city government in regard to the use of Castle Garden, took the city by surprise, and created some little excitement. Many laughed at the idea of arming the old fort, and one of the city fathers indulged in considerable merriment at the idea, saying that the shock of a cannon fired from them would shake the old walls down.

We do not understand the communication of the Secretary of War as intending to request the use and preparation of the fort as a fortification, but merely as a drill room, in which our citizen soldiers could improve themselves and prepare for any emergency, highly necessary in these uncertain times. The garden is intended to be a sort of a 'make-ready" place-the firing, if any there be, to be done elsewhere. The action of Secretary Marcy in this case is entirely at the urgent request of the general officers of our State troops; and is, we think, of a nature to deserve the thanks of our citizens. "In peace prepare for war."

GLORY OF BEING BEATEN.-The getting up and failing of the pilot-boat enterprize is occupying the spare time and talents of those who were concerned in it. They glorify as much over it as if it were a great feat to be beaten. The Tribune philosopher amuses himself by publishing the extraordinary incidents of the voyage, in the same manner that he would it it were a magnificent piece of suc-cess, instead of a complete failure, as it was. These editors, to whom we have given a few lessons in enterprize, seem to be utterly bewildered about running expresses, and in their antics commit some strange pranks. They had formed a very extensive plan of arrangements with each other to beat the Herald in the foreign news some time since : but as we concluded not to run an express on that eccasion, they had the field open to themselves, without opposition. They had made their calculations and arrangements; but the best of the joke was, that some of them made a second arrangement to run a second express, for the purpose, we suppose, of trying to beat themselves. We have heard of the impossibility of a man biting his own nose, but this comes nearer to it than anything yet.

Town Elections in Connecticut.—We have received returns from nearly all the towns in Connecticut, which made no choice at the first election. It will be remembered that there were 43 members of the House of Representatives to be elected, and that it was necessary for the democrats to carry eleven of these to secure a majority on joint ballot, and thus elect their candidate for Governor. The returns so

far received are as to	llows	ı . 	
No. of E		No.of 1	Leps.
Hartford Co. D.	W	D.	W.
Berlin	2	New London	1
Bloomfield 1	-	Middlesex Co.	
N. Haven Co.		Middletown 1	1
Waterbury	1	Westbrook	1
Meriden	1	Fairfield Co.	- C
Guilford 2		New Canaan. 1	_
Naugatuck	1	Newtown 1	
Southbury		Danbury	2
Latchfield Co.	7 7	Greenwich 2	
Cornwall 2		Darien	(2)
Harwinton	2	Woodbury	1
Plymouth		Tolland Co.	
Salisbury 2		Hebron	2
Warren 1		Willington	2
Winchester	2	Windham Co.	*
Waterton 1	0.50	Chaplin	1
N. London Co.	.000	Pleinfield	2
	-		2
Lisbon 1	3000	Woodstock	*
		Carlos En Contra	
		15	27
Before elected	••••	98	78
Total Democrats		113	108
Total Whigs		105	
Democratic majority.			

Prospect in New Haven county, and Bozrah in New London county. Each of these towns is entitled to one member, and as they both gave small majorities for Toucey, they will, probably, elect democrats. The democrats then will have the whole control of both the Legislature and Executive branches of the State government of Connecticut. We trust they will at once open free trade in wooden nutmegs and eather pumpkin seeds.

ALBANY ELECTION. The election in Albany, on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the whig ticket. William Parmelee was elected Mayor by a majority of 596, and fourteen of the twenty Aldermen are whige. The present Mayor of that city is a demo. crat. It is fair to suppose that the late democratic row at New Scotland had considerable effect on

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The Unicorn is in her tweny-eighth day; the Caledonia in her twelfth; and e Great Western in her fourth.

NEW YORK PILOTS-We understand that one of the pilots has sued the editors of the New York Express for a gross libel, published in their sheet.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING OVER THE CENTREVILLE TRACE YESTERDAY This was a very interesting affair, and drew forth a considerable number of the most choice spirite of trot ting. The sport of the day was sweepstakes for \$175, nile heats, best 3 in 5, under the saddle.

econd.

The following is a summary of the whole—one of the nest trots that has ever taken place in this vicinity:— A Losee, ar g Hiram. 0 1 1 1
George Smith, g g Medoc. 0 2 3 2
R T. Walker, Tom Moore. 0 3 2 3

MR. JAMES G. BENNETT:—
Will you have the kindness to inform the Piesident of the Harlem Railroad Company, through the medium of your valuable sheet, of the decided disapprobation entertained by the riding community, of the manner in which the short line of that road is conducted. The cars are poor and worn out, and many of the horses and drivers are in the same condition; and the road, between 6th and 13th streets, is absolutely worse than the cordurory roads of the dition; and the road, between 6th and 13th streets, is absolutely worse than the corduroy roads of the western countries. There is, also, great irregularity in starting from the stands. These evils should be remedied immediately, on a road paying as well as does the short line, between the City Hall and 27th street. Mr. Little, by recommending a change in these matters, would enhance both the value of the road and the comfort of the passengers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

INTERESTING FROM HAVABA-MEXICAN MATTERS--The packet bark Madura, Capt. Rich, arrived yesterday from Havana, with advices to the 4th inst. They are of a rather interesting character.

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HAVANA, April 4, 1846.

Shipwreck—Santa Anna and Cock Fighting—Affairs in Mexico—Annexation of that Republic to the United States—Markets, 4c.

The British ship "Monarch," of Glasgow, with a full cargo of iron and coals for this port, went ashore on the night of the 2d inst., at Bacuranao, a sandy beach about six miles to windward of our port. A small steamer endeavored to get her off, but did not succeed. Launches are now busy discharging her, and when somewhat lightened, one of the Matanass atcamers will try to get her afinat. It is said that she has not bilged, and will probably be got off.

We have no news from Mexico, as the British steamer is not due these two days yet. Santa Anna is still here, fighting cocks and intriguing. His prospect of return is not considered so favorable as it was two months since, when he was openly preparing to go back at once. Our politicians are rather down in the mouth; they find that the half million so lavishly speut in Mexico does not manufacture public opinion quite so fast as was expected. They have run a head of their supporters, and showed the cloven foot too soon. It is said, and I give it merely as an on dit, that Santa Anna has expressed an opinion to the effect that if the European governments endeavor to force a monarchy upon the people of Mexico, it will drive them at once into the arms of the American Union, and declares that he will be the first to lead them there.

From what we can learn "by leakage" here, I prophecy that Mr. Slidell will be received; negotiations of the most am cable kind will be received; negotiations of the most am cable kind will be received; negotiations of the most am cable kind will be received; negotiations of the most am cable kind will be opened with him, and an effort made to establish an "setnet cordial" between the two republics. Then will come the battle of the diplomatists, and we shall see how a "live Yankee" can trade. Here all i

Hads, \$2½ a 2½; BOX SHOOLS of a restriction of the later.

Freights have rapidly declined, and will no doubt go still lower. Our harbor is now full of vessels, and £2 17s dd to Cowes has to-day been taken, and £2 10s. is all that is now offered. We enticipate low rates for some time; for the United States small vessels are in great demand at \$4½ per hhd. for molasses.

Exchange on London 10½ a 11 prem; Boston and New York par.

In addition to the above, we take the following from the New Orleans Picayune, of the 7th inst :-

In addition to the above, we take the following from the New Orleans Picayane, of the 7th inst.:—

We have received several letters from our Havana friends. We will extract only a few paragraphs from one of those letters, which comes from a respectable source. It is dated 27th March:—

"You wish me to inform you about politics, and I must say, that even in my station, where we generally get every information, it has of late been checked considerably by our wase and intelligent Governor. But a very important rumor has reached us this week. It is said that there has been a change in the Ministry at Madrid, and that Gen. O'Donnell will at last be recalled, and Count Mirssol be appointed in his place. It that change has taken place, and Narvaez is no longer Minister, we can rely upon our change too, which is now a general wish among the inhabitants of this city.

"As regards the Mexican sffairs with Spain, we know little, very little, of what is mentioned in the North American press. Santa Anna keeps quiet at his residence in the vicinity of the city, and when he comes to town he very seldom visits our Governor, or has any intercourse with any of those that hold the principal offices. His visits are very often confined to the British Consul alone, especially on the arrival of the steamers from Europe and Vera Cruz. We look upon the idea of placing a Spanish prince upon the new throne of Mexico as most abaurd and ridiculous, although we are convinced that 'there is something in the wind,' and that our government has been in constant communication with the Spanish Minister in Mexico for the last three or four months.

"Since the United States press has been referring to the resolutions presented by a member of Congress, and others, respecting the annexation or purchase of this Island, the papers from your quarter are anxiously looked for by all who can understand them, and more particularly so the French papers published there. But our government also keeps a keen eye on all the papers, and one of the last numbers of

Bowery THEATRE.—The grand nautical drama of "La fitte," continues to attract crowds to the above theatre There is a nationality and patriotism about it, which united with i sother beauties, commands the enthusias tic admiration of an American audience, and calls forth plaudits highly indicative of American spirit and feeling. The "Surgeon of Paris" is a beautiful piece, and adds greatly to the charm and entertainment of the evening. Both these pieces will be given sgain to-night.

unique little theatre, last night, were for the benefit of Mrs. Crisp, and were received with much applause. No Mrs. Grisp, and were received with much applause. No pains appear to be spared by the managers, in getting up whatever they undertake, in the best possible style. The attractions now offered at the Greenwich, are of the most varied and interesting character, and the inhabitants of the upper part of the city, will evince their good tasts and judgment, by conferring liberal patronage. We refer to the bills for the particulars of the capital entertainment to be presented to-night.

MARY ANN LEE ANA DANSEUSE .- There was some cu riosity to see Miss Lee again, on her re-appearance in New York, after her return from Europe. It was known that she had sojourned for a time at Paris, the grea school of art, science and refinement, where she had placed herself under the tutorship of the celebrated Corelli. She has profited much by the lessons and practice of that telebrated artist, and came again before an American audience with additional claims to their admiration and patronage. As a denseuse, she has much merit; she is hardly equal, indeed, in many points to Augusta; her form is not so good, nor has she her mus. cuber power, but she has great skill, much grace of movement, a pleasing countenance and prepossessing manner, and is, we may say, superior to any other denseuse at present among us, except perhaps Mile. Augusta. In saying this we do not mean to affirm that she is to be compared with Mile Maywood, though what difference time may make (and to judge by her great improvement during her stay abroad, it may make a great deal.) we will not undertake to decide. She possesses both taste and skill, united with a graceful power; and yet there is one thing in which, it appears to us, she hus strangely omitted to perfect herself, and that is the peculiar tact and felicity of dressing—she dresses badly. Thus, however, is an accomplishment in a denseuse of more than ordinary talents, which is extremely necessary to be studied and attended to; it is what Fanny Ellisler and Mile Taglioni were very skifful and recherch's in effecting—it is an art not taught or communicated, but is a sort of peculiar individual property and tact, but it adde much to the effect produced. The distinguished artists above mentioned always took care to be what is technically called "made up well." In this essential item of the art, we think Miss Lee is my yet rather deficient, her bust is not good, nor her drapery well hung. The exercise, however, of a little more tact and skill in this essential particular, will, we are confident, remedy these sential particul school of art, science and refinement, where she had placed herself under the tutorship of the celebrated

the enter-ainment next Monday, at the same place.

Concert at the Apollo Saloon.—An excellent vocal and instrumental concert is to be given at the Apollo Saloon to-night, by Mr. W. J. Davis and his telented associates. The most remarkable feature of the entertsinment will be the introduction of the celebrated Boshm flute, upon which Mr. Davis will execute several fantasies. Having heard this instrument ourselves, we pronounce it worthy the attention of the musical amateurs of the city.

Mile Augusts, the celebrated danseuse, is now fulfiling an enagement at the Walnut street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Leonoid de Meyer has progressed in his tour of triumph.

Leopold de Meyer has progressed, in his tour of triumph, as far as New Orleans. The Acrobat family have returned to New Orleans from Havans.

Court Calendar—This Day.
SCPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 16, 53, 58, 59, 63, 64, 67, 1, 61, 77, 23, 241, 242, 4, 8, 41, 56, 50, 44, 68, 71, 17, 18, 16, 49, 61, 52, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

MERTING OF THE ACRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the American Agricultural Association was hald last evening, at their reoms in the New York University. At about 5 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting read. Annaw H. Garan, the Corresponding Secretary, reported a communication from Maximilian Baron Yon Specksternburg, of Leipsic, accompanied by three treatises, by Baron Von Speck, one on the breading of sheep, a second on the raisingfol, hops, the third a description of the maient Convent of Sanct. Viet, in Upper Bavaria, which is now the seat of Baron Von Speck.

The Baron has long been engaged in the advancement of the science of agriculture, and his works are standard authorities. They will be translated by the Society.

Mr. Howland presented to the Society a very beautiful spacimen of the strawberry, containing the fruit in every stage, from the flower to the ripe berry. Mr. Howland said that the first plant had been presented to him by a gentleman fra'm Mobile They were a monthly fruit.

The Charman stated, that he had received some pota-

The CHAIRMAN stated, that he had received some pota-to seed from Ocania, on the table land of South Ameri-ca. They were small specimens of small potatoes, but he should like to have then t tried by members of the

he should like to have then't treed by mounters of the Society.

Mr. Gairrin said he had make use of guano poudrette, and stable manure upon corn. The guans far exceeded the other kinds. The ground where he used it was clayey. The poudrette was vary good, and so were the others, but the guane exceeded all. He soaked some of the dorn thirty-six hours in guan a water before it was planted—this grew very vigorous ty. It did not produce much more than the other, but stated a great deal earlier. He put in the hill of corn three parts of earth to one of guano.

pasted—this grew very agreed.

pasted—this grew very agreed to the parts of earth to one of guano.

Mr. Garders H. Howland stated that his gardener tried watering the cauliflowers with a solution of guano, and it killed them all. He had tried some experiments with guano, and some with lime, and decidedly the best crop came from that manured with the lime. This year he had taken his grass lot and divided it into five sections—one he had top-dressed with sody, one with guano, one with swamp earth, one with su gar-house offal, and one with lime. He had received a letter from a friend in the northern part of China, which stated that they had there the most delicious peaches, apple trees, and melons.

Mr. Lawarnor presented the model of a gate, the peculiarity of which was that by turning a lever it could be opened without dismounting from a carriage or horse.

Dr. Garders stated that a new species of provender celled spurry, had tately been introduced to this country. It was very much like goose grass. Its advantage was that it would grave upon very poor soil. The German economists say it contains 2 3-10th of albumen, and is said to make richer i vilk than any other green fodder, not excepting blown cit, ver. This plant, however, was not a stranger to us—it vas iodigenous to our soil. It is known to the country teople as corn spurry. It is abundant in poor corn fel. is and wheat fields. We should enc urage experiments in 'this matter, and it would be well to appoint a committee to procure seeds and make experiments.

Dr. Usreamill stated that he had received a communication, stating that many per 's of Germany would be deserts, were it not for the spurry. Home of the lands most productive now, were wo, th nothing fifty years ago. The soil is made better by leaving the roots. A committee was appointed to make experiments; and after some little business, the meeting ad journed.

The Careon.—On Monday evening last the water was shut of from the Croton Aqueduct, for the purpose.

ago. The soil is made better by leaving the roots. A committee was appointed to make experiments; and after some little business, the meeting ad journed.

The Caeron.—On Monday evening last the water was shut off from the Croton Aqueduct, for the purpose of the annual inspection and cleaning; of the works, which will eccupy about two weeks.

Tanniry Church.—We understand that the time for the consecration of this magnificent churg he has been fixed upon for Thursday, the flat of May, which is Ascension Day. The pews will, we presume, he sold a few days previous, and all who were disappointed in making purchases at Grace Charch can here have an epportunity to place themselves among the "upper ton," who worship the Deity in the most respectable mann er. Really Trinity Church is a gergeous building, both i owardly and outwardly, and will be an ornament of which our city may well be proud. We have no doubt the pews will go off like hot pudding.

A YARKEN NOTION.—A strapping Yankee havis g got out of employment in this big city, has hit upon a plan by which to raise the wind. He is a painter by it ade, and goes with his pot and brush to a house and enquires who lives there, and at what time he will be home to dinner. Having found out, he stations himself at two door just about the time he expects the owner out from dinner, and commences painting the railing around the door-stoop. The astonished proprieter comes out and finds a man painting his railing. "Wao gave yeu authority to paint this?" "Nobody," says the Yankee; "thut ye see, 'squire, I was comin' along and kind o' thought it would look a little better painted. Don't ye think so?" The proprietor gets a little wrathy; but the Yankee, taking it very coolly, keeps on his work. "It will never do," says the proprietor, "to let it go so, half painted," "I'll finish it." And so be gets a good job. He has been practising in the neighborhoed of Broome and Varick streets Istely, and although we must set him down as a shrewd fellow, we very much doubt whether, if it were

the aloresaid resolution, and His Excellency being informed of it immediately through his thelefers and apies, ordered the whole lot of papers, (over a thousand copies,) to be taken from the vessel on board of which they came, and be burned. This is an aut de fewhich has excited ag reat curiosity, and even one doubloon would be paid for a number of that paper by some currous individuals.

"The opinion that our inhabitants entertain respecting the United States is a very strange one, and it is generally believed here that any resolutions presented to Congress must be carried into effect, as the word 'Resolved,' they suppose, gives it the necessary strength, and that the President is obliged to approve every thing that is presented in Congress as a resolution.

"I understand that on order has been sent to the Postmaster not to deliver, a newspaper from the United State's evidence in the case. From the evidence as before its examined, and its contents pronounced unprejudicial."

Theatracal and Musical.

Park Treatracal and Musical.

Park Treatracal and Musical.

Park Treatracal and musical.

Theatracal and musical.

The order development of the powers for which he is so celebrated, and as formerly, kept the audience in a continued uproor of laughter, from the rising to the fall of the curtain. Last evening he played Sir Portinax McSycophant, in Macklin's comedy of the "Man of the World," and the part of O'Callahan in "His Last Legg;" in both of which he sustained the reputation that is attached to him. The remaining characters in these pieces were well personated by the corps drametic que of the theatre. Mr. Hackett will appear again this evening.

Bowent Treatrac.—The grand nautical drama of "Last legging on the solution of the corps of the decidence of the services.

Before Recorder Scott, Aldermen Henry and Jackson. John McKeon, Esq., 19iatric Attorney.

Arail, 18.—Piea of Guitly.—Robert Gould, indicted four grand larceny, in stealing \$31, entered a plea of guilty, He was sentenced to be imprison for the term o

guitty. Judgment was suspended, however, in order to allow time for council for the accused to prepare a bill of exceptions. She was accordingly remanded to prison for sentence.

Another Trial for Grand Larceny.—Moll Hodges, alias Mary Wood, was next put on her trial for participating with Matilda Green in the robbing of Mr. Converse. The jury found her guilty, and as, in the preceding case, the sentence was deferred until Saturday next..

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

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Police Intelligence.

Apan. 15.—Burglary.—The residence of Mr. James Watson, No. 400 Sowery, was burglariously entere at by some daring "crackeman" last night, and while Mr. Watson lay asleep, the thief stole from under his fillow \$81 in money, and from the premises a silver "ratch, several gold ringe, one hair bracelet, a lynx muß, and various articles of wearing apparel, and escaped without detection. No arrest.

Illegal Voting.—A person by the name of Joseph, Rose was detained by Alderman Divver, of the 4th ward, on Tuesday, on a charge of endeamoring to persua de persons residing in another ward to vote in the 4th a ward, such vote being considered illegal. Mr. Rose gave bail for his appearance at the Court of Sessions, and was discharged.

Petit Larceny.—John Lewis was arrested yest and ay by officer Firehock, of the 13th ward, for stealing clothing and some shoen sker's tools, belonging to John. Hannen, No. 175 Broome street, valued at about \$12. A portion of the property was recovered. Committed by Alderderman Feeks.

Manalaughter.—The unknown man who was knocked down on Tuesday, at the 1st district poll of the 6th ward, died last night from the Injuries received, about 10 e'clock, at the City Hospital. Dennis Mc Cartney, who was arrested at the time, charged with git /ing him the fatal blow, still remains in prison, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be I seld this forenoon.

Shameful.—A most pitiful scene occurred at the police

Buperlor Court.

Before Judge Vanderpoel.

April 15.—Ven Benscheien vs. Rusk et als.—The jury in this case, which has occupied the court for the last few days, did not agree, and were discharged.

Before Chief Justice Jones.

Wakeman vs. Sherman.—The jury in this case, nirendy noticed, rendered a verdict for plaintiff \$2,118 e6.

Fellows, Reed and Olcett vs. C. E. Chevalier.—This case has already been tried several times. It was an action of assumpait, on notes made some years back, an ounting to \$4000. The defence set up the statute of limitation. Adjourned over.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

Before Judge Nelson.

Apail. 15.—William H. Lyons, a seaman, was tried and found guilty of stabbing with a sheath knife, W. B. Hutchins, the mate of the ship Ohio, on her trip from Liverpool, on the 16th of January last, to this port. The prisoner was recommended to mercy, on the ground of his being youghly handled by the mate, in an altercation which took place between them. The prisoner was re-

where the state of the state of

ship Paturet, engaged in the slave trade. They pleaded not guilty.

From Para.—We are indebted to Capt. Dewing, of the brig Ratler, for a file of the Treize de Maio, printed at Para. One of these papers contains an address to the people, and particularly to the government of the province, in behalf of the suffering and distressed population. It appears that a dreadful and unprecedent ed scarcity of provisions threatens the whole country with famine, or rather that the raveges of this awful scourge were already driving the famishing poor to desperation and death. Public meetings were forming; emigration was notive, and extreme measures were in progress for the mitigation of the shocking calamity which had dapopulated whole districts in the country. In the city the state of shairs was little or no better, and many ware perishing for want of food.—Salem Gazette, April 14.

in South Stocklyn, turned out for higher wages, and also made some other demands, none of which the contractors thought fit to comply with. The consequence was, the works have since been partially suspended. was, the works have since been partially suspended. On Monday or Tues ay the contractors hired a number of German laborers, and set them to work yesterday morning. As seen as the old hands found out that the Germans were at work, a mob of about fifty or sixty persons collected round the dock, attacked the Germans, and drove them forcibly from their work, having beaten one or two of them severely. After having driven the Germans off, the mob still continued round the dock, and would not permit the work to proceed. Application was then made for a posse of the police, but they refused to interfere unless headed by the Sheriff. The Sheriff was next applied to, and he, with half a dozen police, repaired to the scene of action, upon which the crowd dispersed. No arrests were made up to 5 o'clock, but it was expected that arrests would be made in the course of the night, as the ring-leaders were known.

Kince' County Cincury, Bracowa, Action of the course of the night, as the ring-

Arnos Courty Cincuir, Brooklyn; before Judge Edmonds.—The Somers Case.—Charles J. Wilson vs. Alexander Stidel Machenzia.—The plaintiff was an appressition on board the Somers, on her oatward and home on the Coast of Africa, in 1842, and was ongot to and from the Coast of Africa, in 1842, and was ongot to and from the Coast of Africa, in 1842, and was ongot to and from the Coast of Africa, in 1842, and was ongot to the the methy long of the Coast of the Lindson of the

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals, yesterday, usultiplied considerably over the prist portion of the seasen; and the principal hotels pressured a stirring, bustling and business-like appearance. The following is a summary from each:

Americam.—C. Caralin, Philadelphia; M Stadawalder, Pittaburgh; H. Taft, Savannah; G. Rowland, Mobile; W. Cairns, L. I; A. E. Barnsite, West Point; Ed. Jenkins, Beltimore; N. L. Hitchcock. North Wayne; C. A. Lambert, Augustr; J. Fry, U. S. N.; J. Frice, Memphis; S. Smith, Philadel phia; E. Alexander, Charleston, S. C.; W. Churchill, Si ag Sing.

Asron.—Dr. C. Aeveland, Providence; C. H. Northem and C. Pond, H. artiord; W. Childs, Boston; Mr. S. Van Buren, Alban'; S. Warren. Troy; R. Forsyth and L. Jennings, Ne shurgh; Mr. H. Synge, British Army; E. Wade, Boste, n; Washington Greenhow, Va; Messrs. T. Bercher, H. R. Reed, Laventer and B. Covington, N. C.; J. M. Arcl. er, Indians; J. Ridge vay, England; Page and Hicks, S. saton; Mr. Lockwood, Troy; George Arnold, Benjami a Dyer and P. Hill, Providence; Messrs. Lundly

ARRIVAL OF HENRY CLAY .- At seven o'clock this

ton, Washington; R. Richards, Boston; J. Saymour, Hudson; J. R. Sturgis, Georgis; C. Kennedy, Boston.

Arrival of Henry Clay.—At seven o'clock this morning, the sound of cannon down the river, gave intimation of the approach of Henry Clay to the city of St. Louis. The reverberations of the steamer's gun, being repeated every few minutes, brought an immense crowd to the leves—every one anxious to have the first look at the great "Statesman of the West." Far down by Duncar's Island could be discerned the towering smoke of steam engines, the waving of the "stripes and stars," and the flashing of the booming gun. It was soon discovered that two steamers were lashed together, mingling their smoke and their banners. They were, that elegent steamer, the Bulletin, from New Orleans, which received Mr. Clay as a passenger at the city of Vickaburg, Miss., and the Mail, from Cincinnati, the latter all alive with passengers.

As these "twain in one" approached the levee they gracefully swung apart, and the Bulletin came alongside the Harry of the West at the foot of Washington Avenue. The crowd at this moment on the levee and on the hurricane decks of the numerous steamers in our harbor, was immense. We have no data for an accurate computation of its numbers.

Henry Clay, (the man to whom eulogy can add no fame, nor the prefix of a title any new honor, soon passed to the deck of the Harry of the West, and from thence stepped into the dense and cheer'ng mass of citizen which blackened all the levee. With much difficulty he reached and took a temporary refuge from the press of popular enthusisms in the store of the Messra Walsh, corner of Washington Avenue and Water stress.

It was generally understood threnghout our city, that Mr. Clay had most earnestly entreated and condently expedied, that no public pomp should mark his advent into St. Louis. In consideration to the delicacy of such feelings, no sunwering cannon from the levee responded to the got, when the such press. It was son the steamers in the harbor, or the public

on Ancomy and Physiology, illustrated His Third Lecture will be given This (T 7% o'clock, on Digestion, the Digestive To the Action of the Company of the Co

Places Time. State of Riper. Cincinnati, April 8. 10 feet. Wheelings, March 19. 13 feet, fall Pittaburgh, April 9. 4 feet, 6 i Louisville, April 9. 8 feet 7 in

MONEY MARKET. Wednesday, April 15

Wednesday, April 15—6 P. M.

The quotations for stocks are sgain declining. Long Island fell off j; Harlem j; Norwich & Worcester I; Reading 5; Morris Canal j; Farmers' Loan j; Pennsylvania 5's 1j; Ohio 6's j.

At the second board there appeared to be another panic, and prices fell off saveral per cent. The railroad stocks appear to be settling down to the lowest depths, and it is a chestion whether prices for some of them

and it is a question whether prices for some of them again recover what they have lost.

The New York Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of four and a half per cent for the last six months, payable on the lat of May.

The Fulton Bank has delared a semi annual dividend

of five per cent, payable on the 1st of May.

The Directors of the Mechanics Bank at Augusta,
Geo., have declared a dividend of four dollars per share.

There have been periods, within the past ten years,

when the establishment of a sub-treasury to regulate the finances of the government and the currency of the country, would have created a great deal of well groundcountry, would have created a great cast of weit grounded; alarm. We allude particularly to the times when the
people of every section of the country were deeply involved in every species of speculation, and were so intimately connected with the banking institutions, that
whatever measure, emanating from the general government, produced any contraction in the operations of the
banks, or checked in any way the expansion then geing on so rapidly, affected the whole country, and threatened ruin to the thousands engaged in the speculative bub ed ruin to the thousands engaged in the speculative bub-bles of the time. The government, however, proposed no remedy for the evils then existing, but remained per-fectly passive and permitted the bubble to inflate itself, until it burst from over tension. After the revulsion and the suspension of specie payments, in the early part of 1837, an extra session of Congress was held, during which the proposition to establish a sub-treasury was first made. The remedy proposed came too late; the method of moderating the evils was not considered feasi-ble, and the session passed away without perfecting any plan to improve the finances of the government,or to mo-derate the embarrassments under which the commercial derate the embarrasaments under which the commercial clauses labored, and matters were laft to regulate themselves, and speculators to work out their own salvation.

The sub-treasury, from that time, became a prominent measure of the democratic party, and was brought forward every ression of Congress until it was finally adopted in 1840, the last ression under the Mr. Van Buren's administration. In 1840 the banking systems of nearly every State in the Union, continued inoperative _the banks still remained under the suspension—the government had no surplus revenue, but on the contra-ry was in the market, seeking loans to enable it to meet the current expenditures; tressury notes to a large amount were in circulation, and the circulating medium of the country was nothing but paper. In the midst of this mass of matter, the sub-treasury bill became a law, and during the brief period of its existence, it was nothing but a dead latter. After a few months sickly existence the bill was repealed, and the banks have since had the whole field to themselves.

In 1840 and '41 the commercial revulsion of 1837 reached its culminating point, and since there has been a steady and healthy improvement. The banks have

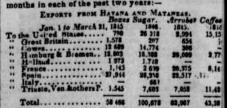
expanded as rapidly as they considered consistent with a due regard for safety, but have never been able to connect themselves so intimately with the commercial class es as they were previous to 1837. The system of creditu throughout the country has experienced a revolution as great as any thing else that passed through the ordeal of the revulsion. Individual credits have taken the place of bank credits—mere confidence exists between man and man, and bank favors are less in demand, considerand man, and bank favors are less in demand, considering the extent of business transacted, than before known within the past ten years. We see, by official returns, that the loans and discounts of all the banks in the United States, in 1846, were only about one half what they were in 1837; the issues of the banks have since that time fallen off at least one-third, and the aggregate banking movement of the country has decreased at least thirty-three and one third per cent. While this decline in banking business has been going on, the legitimate business of the country has been rapidly improving and increasing. Our staple productions have, in many instances, almost doubled—the population has increased several millions -our foreign trade is larger than usual creased—all kinds of manufactories have sprung into existence in all parts of the country—the ability of the masses to consume the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life never was greater—the products of the soil and of the loom command remunerating prices, and the prosperity of the country at large never was more permanently established, or more real and legitimate, than at this moment—it is not founded upon false values, and is therefore comparatively permanent. All these things exist and have a being independent of the banks, and so long as these institutions are left to carry out the apparent legitimate purposes of their organization (to furnish facilities to speculators and inflate speculative bubbles,) there is very little danger of their disturbing bubbles.) there is very little danger of their disturbing the legitimate business of the country, or sowing the seeds of another commercial revulsion.

The operation of the sub-treasury, now, would be very different from what it was in 1840. Under its most liberal provisions it will produce a complete revolution in our banking systems, and sound the death knell of many institutions now considered solvent and sound It will seperate the wheat from the chaff, more It will separate the wheat from the chaff, more thoroughly than all the investigations ever ordered by any legislative body. Nothing in the abape of a banking institution, will be able to avoid the effect of this law; and we expect to see changes in our financial systems that will produce, at first, much embarrasament in the commercial world, but it will be necessary, to bring about a more healthy state of the currency. The effect, at first, will, without doubt, be severe—the recovery may be very gradual, but it will be healthy, and upon a basis of the most solid nature. The country will be neutred of the mass of parent new suspessed to

and upon a basis of the most solid nature. The country will be purged of the mass of paper new susposed to possess value, and the currency will ultimately be established upon the only true basis, gold and silver. The banks are, therefore, at the mercy of the bill holders, and of their depositors. Whatever course they pursue, in the face of the sub treasury, the banks must abide by. They are helpless, and the very existence of the best banks in the country depends upon the extent of the confidence those holding their paper promises to pay, may have in them. The condition of the banks is not such as to create confidence, or even to sustain that they now enjoy. The statements which they have, from time to time, made public, are sufficient to satisfy every one that they are, in fact, unsound, and could not stand time to time, made public, are sufficient to satisfy every one that they are, in fact, unsound, and could not stand a moment after losing the fictitious credit they have created. The sub treasury will be a glorious regulator of these incorporated money manufactories, and it is the anxious desire of all, interested in bringing about, a almost any sacrifice, an annihilation of all the insolven-banks, that the re-establishment of this bill should be at

speedy as possible.

The annexed statement exhibits the exports of sugar and coffee from Havana and Matanaus, for the first three months in each of the past two years:-



The exports to the United States, this year, of both sugar and coffee, have been very large compared with last year. There has not been so much variation in the experts of either article to other countries. The aggre gate exportation of sugar this year, is nearly fifty pe cent larger than last, and the aggregate exportation o coffee about fifty per cent less. There were 865 Ameri can vessels, amounting to 161,395 tons, entered the por of Havana in 1843, and 543 vessels amounting to 98,24 tone in 1840. The whole number of vessels which er